

DESCRIPTION

AQUEOUS WATER- AND OIL-REPELLENT DISPERSION

5 FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to an aqueous water- and oil-repellent dispersion comprising a polymer containing a polymerizable compound having a perfluoroalkyl or perfluoroalkenyl group and an acrylate or methacrylate group, which can impart the water- and oil repellency to various fibers.

RELATED ARTS

It is well known that a polymer of a polymerizable compound having a perfluoroalkyl or perfluoroalkenyl group and an acrylate or methacrylate group can be used as a water- and oil-repellent for a fibrous fabric. An aqueous dispersion which is prepared by dispersing the polymer in an aqueous medium by means of an emulsifier widely has the industrial utilization. However, the water- and oil-repellency of a fibrous fabric treated with usual conventional aqueous dispersions is not satisfactory for resistance, namely durability, to physical action such as friction. In addition, the conventional aqueous dispersions do not have excellent storage stability even if

they have the durable water- and oil repellency.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

One of the objects of the present invention is to
5 provide an aqueous water- and oil-repellent dispersion
having durable water- and oil-repellency and excellent
storage stability.

The present invention provides an aqueous water- and
oil-repellent dispersion comprising:

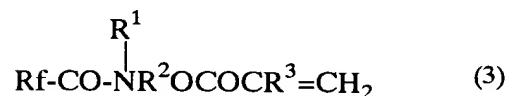
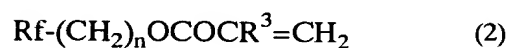
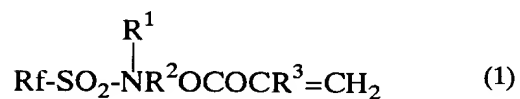
- 10 (A) a homopolymer or copolymer comprising at least one
polymerizable compound having a perfluoroalkyl or
perfluoroalkenyl group and an acrylate or methacrylate
group, or
a copolymer comprising said polymerizable compound and
15 another compound copolymerizable therewith,
(B) an organic solvent which is tripropylene glycol, and
(C) a surfactant.

DETAILED EXPLANATION OF THE INVENTION

20 In the copolymer, which is the polymer (A), comprising
the polymerizable compound having the perfluoroalkyl or
perfluoroalkenyl group and the acrylate or methacrylate
group and the another compound copolymerizable therewith,
the former compound is in the amount of at least 25 % by
25 weight, preferably at least 40 % by weight based on the

5 represented by the formulas:

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10 R¹ is a hydrogen atom or an alkyl group having 1 to 10
carbon atoms,

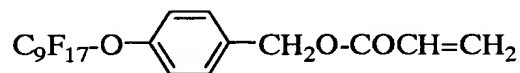
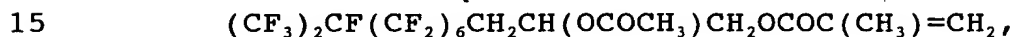
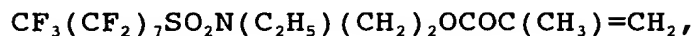
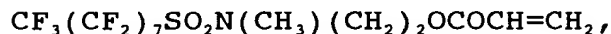
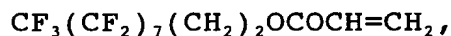
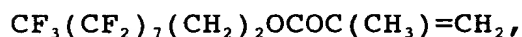
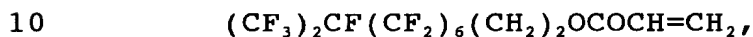
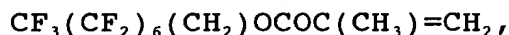
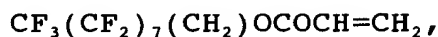
R^2 is an alkylene group having 1 to 10 carbon atoms,

R^3 is a hydrogen atom or a methyl group,

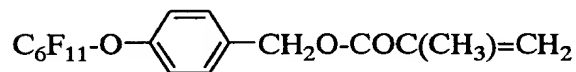
Ar is an aryl group which optionally has a substituent group, and

5 n is an integer of 1 to 10.

Specific examples of the polymerizable compound include:



and



The another copolymerizable compound are various.

Examples of the another copolymerizable compound include:

20 (1) acrylic acid and methacrylic acid, and methyl, ethyl, butyl, isobutyl, t-butyl, propyl, 2-ethylhexyl, hexyl,

decyl, lauryl, stearyl, isobornyl, β -hydroxyethyl, glycidyl, phenyl, benzyl and 4-cyanophenyl esters thereof; (2) vinyl esters of fatty acids such as acetic acid, propionic acid, caprylic acid, lauric acid and stearic acid; (3) styrene compounds such as styrene, α -methylstyrene and p-methylstyrene; (4) vinyl halides and vinylidene compounds such as vinyl fluoride, vinyl chloride, vinyl bromide, vinylidene fluoride and vinylidene chloride; (5) fatty acid allyl esters such as allyl heptanoate, allyl caprylate and allyl caproate; (6) vinyl alkyl ketones such as vinyl methyl ketone and vinyl ethyl ketone; (7) acryl amides such as N-methylacrylamide and N-methylolmethacrylamide; and (8) dienes such as 2,3-dichloro-1,3-butadiene and isoprene.

The organic solvent in the present invention is tripropylene glycol, $\text{H}[\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)]_3\text{OH}$.

The amount of the organic solvent (B) may be from 5 to 200 parts by weight, for example from 10 to 100 parts by weight, particularly from 20 to 60 parts by weight, based on 100 parts of the polymer (A).

The surfactant (C) used for dispersing the polymer and the organic solvent may be a cationic emulsifier, an anionic emulsifier or a nonionic emulsifier. The surfactant is preferably the cationic emulsifier, the nonionic emulsifier or a mixture of both. In the case of the mixture, a preferable weight ratio of the cationic

emulsifier to the nonionic emulsifier is from 1:9 to 9:1. Specific examples of the cationic emulsifier include dodecyl trimethyl ammonium acetate, trimethyl tetradecyl ammonium chloride, hexadecyl trimethyl ammonium bromide, 5 trimethyl octadecyl ammonium chloride, (dodecylmethylbenzyl) trimethyl ammonium chloride, benzyl dedecyl dimethyl ammonium chloride, methyl dodecyl di(hydropolyoxyethylene) ammonium chloride, benzyl dodecyl di(hydropolyoxyethylene) ammonium chloride, benzyl dodecyl di(hydropolyoxyethylene) ammonium chloride and N-[2-(diethyl-10 amino)ethyl]oleamide hydrochloride. Specific examples of the nonionic emulsifier include a condensation product of ethylene oxide with hexyl phenol, iso-octyl phenol, hexadecanol, oleic acid, alkane(C_{12} - C_{16})thiol, sorbitan 15 monofatty acid (C_7 - C_{19}) or alkyl(C_{12} - C_{18})amine and the like.

The amount of the surfactant (C) may be from 0.01 to 30 parts by weight, for example from 1 to 20 parts by weight, based on 100 parts by weight of the polymer (A).

20 The dispersion according to the present invention can be prepared by emulsion-polymerizing the polymerizable compound(s) in water accompanied by the organic solvent (B) in the presence of the surfactant to give an emulsion of the polymer (A). Water and/or the surfactant may be added to the emulsion of the polymer (A).

25 Examples of a suitable substrate, to which the

dispersion according to the present invention is applied, include a film, a fiber, a yarn, a woven fabric, a carpet, a filament made from a natural polymer material, a modified natural polymer material and a synthetic polymer material, and a product made from a fiber and a yarn. The substrate is preferably a textile which is in the form of a fiber, a yarn or a fabric.

The dispersion according to the present invention can be applied to the substrate preferably by coating, dipping, spraying, padding, roll coating, or combination of these procedures. For example, a padding bath having the bath solid content of 0.1 to 10 % by weight can be used. The substrate is padded in the bath, and then excess liquid is usually removed by a squeezing roll to give the dry pickup amount (the weight of dry polymer on the substrate) of from 0.01 to 10 % by weight based on the weight of the substrate. Then, the treated substrate is preferably heated at 100-200 °C.

PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS OF THE INVENTION

Examples and Comparative Examples are shown hereinafter to illustrate the present invention in detail.

Properties are determined as follows:

Water- and oil-repellency

The polymer dispersion liquid is diluted with water to

give a treatment liquid having a solid content of 0.08 % by weight. A polyester fabric is immersed in the treatment liquid, squeezed with a mangle to give a wet pickup of 65%, dried at 100°C for two minutes, heated at 160°C for one hour, and then subjected to an evaluation of water- and oil-repellency.

The water-repellency is expressed by the water repellency No. (cf. the following Table 1) determined by the spray method according to JIS (Japanese Industrial Standard) L-1092.

The oil-repellency is determined by dropping several drops of a test solution shown in AATCC-TM118 (Table 2) on two positions of a surface of a test cloth and observing the penetration state of the drops after 30 seconds. The maximum point at which the test solution exhibits no penetration is expressed by the oil-repellency.

Table 1

Water repellency No.	State
5	No wet on the surface
4	Slight wet on the surface
3	Partial wet on the surface
2	Wet on the surface
1	Wet over the whole surface

Table 2

Oil repel- lency	Test solution	Surface tension (dyne/cm, 25°C)
8	n-Heptane	20.0
7	n-Octane	21.8
6	n-Decane	23.5
5	n-Dodecane	25.0
4	n-Tetradecane	26.7
3	n-Hexadecane	27.3
2	n-Hexadecane/Nujol mixture solution (35/65 by weight)	29.6
1	Nujol	31.2
0	Inferior to 1	-

Storage stability

After the aqueous dispersion (solid content: 30 % by weight) is stored at 40°C for one month, the generation of precipitation is observed.

○: No precipitation

△: Slight precipitation

×: Much precipitation

Example 1

100 g of $C_nF_{2n+1}CH_2CH_2OCOCH=CH_2$ (a mixture of compounds wherein n is 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 (average of n is 8)), 50 g of stearyl acrylate, 2 g of N-methylol acrylamide, 200 g of pure water, 40 g of tripropylene glycol, 0.3 g of acetic acid, 4 g of alkyl trimethyl ammonium chloride and 10 g of polyoxyethylenealkylphenyl ether were charged into a 500 mL

flask and emulsified at 60°C for 15 minutes by means of ultrasonic wave with stirring. 0.75 g of azobisisobutylamidine dihydrochloride was added and the reaction was continued for 5 hours to give an aqueous dispersion of a polymer.

The water- and oil-repellency and the storage stability were evaluated. The results are shown in Table 3.

Example 2

100 g of $C_nF_{2n+1}CH_2CH_2OCOCH=CH_2$ (a mixture of compounds wherein n is 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 (average of n is 8)), 50 g of stearyl acrylate, 2 g of 3-chloro-2-hydroxypropyl methacrylate, 200 g of pure water, 30 g of tripropylene glycol, 0.3 g of acetic acid, 4 g of alkyl trimethyl ammonium chloride and 10 g of polyoxyethylenealkylphenyl ether were charged into a 500 mL flask and emulsified at 60°C for 15 minutes by means of ultrasonic wave with stirring. 0.75 g of azobisisobutylamidine dihydrochloride was added and the reaction was continued for 5 hours to give an aqueous dispersion of a polymer.

The water- and oil-repellency and the storage stability were evaluated. The results are shown in Table 3.

Example 3

100 g of $C_nF_{2n+1}CH_2CH_2OCOCH=CH_2$ (a mixture of compounds

wherein n is 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 (average of n is 8)), 25 g of stearyl acrylate, 25 g of 2-ethylhexyl methacrylate, 200 g of pure water, 80 g of tripropylene glycol, 0.3 g of acetic acid, 4 g of alkyl trimethyl ammonium chloride and 10 g of polyoxyethylenealkyl ether were charged into a 500 mL flask and emulsified at 60°C for 15 minutes by means of ultrasonic wave with stirring. 0.75 g of azobisisobutylamidine dihydrochloride was added and the reaction was continued for 5 hours to give an aqueous dispersion of a polymer.

The water- and oil-repellency and the storage stability were evaluated. The results are shown in Table 3.

Example 4

100 g of $C_nF_{2n+1}CH_2CH_2OCOCH=CH_2$ (a mixture of compounds wherein n is 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 (average of n is 8)), 50 g of stearyl acrylate, 2 g of diacetone acrylamide, 200 g of pure water, 50 g of tripropylene glycol, 0.3 g of acetic acid, 4 g of alkyl trimethyl ammonium chloride and 10 g of polyoxyethylenealkylphenyl ether were charged into a 500 mL flask and emulsified at 60°C for 15 minutes by means of ultrasonic wave with stirring. 0.75 g of azobisisobutylamidine dihydrochloride was added and the reaction was continued for 5 hours to give an aqueous dispersion of a polymer.

The water- and oil-repellency and the storage stability were evaluated. The results are shown in Table 3.

Example 5

5 100 g of $C_nF_{2n+1}CH_2CH_2OCOCH=CH_2$ (a mixture of compounds wherein n is 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 (average of n is 8)), 25 g of stearyl acrylate, 25 g of 2-ethylhexyl methacrylate, 2 g of N-methylolacrylamide, 200 g of pure water, 60 g of tripropylene glycol, 0.3 g of acetic acid, 4 g of alkyl
10 trimethyl ammonium chloride and 10 g of polyoxyethylene-alkyl ether were charged into a 500 mL flask and emulsified at 60°C for 15 minutes by means of ultrasonic wave with stirring. 0.75 g of azobisisobutylamidine dihydrochloride was added and the reaction was continued for 5 hours to
15 give an aqueous dispersion of a polymer.

The water- and oil-repellency and the storage stability were evaluated. The results are shown in Table 3.

Comparative Example 1

20 The procedure of Example 1 was repeated except that 40 g of propylene glycol was used instead of 40 g of tripropylene glycol.

Comparative Example 2

25 The procedure of Example 1 was repeated except that 40

g of dipropylene glycol was used instead of 40 g of tripropylene glycol.

Comparative Example 3

- 5 The procedure of Example 2 was repeated except that 30 g of propylene glycol was used instead of 30 g of tripropylene glycol.

Comparative Example 4

- 10 The procedure of Example 2 was repeated except that 30 g of dipropylene glycol was used instead of 30 g of tripropylene glycol.

Comparative Example 5

- 15 The procedure of Example 4 was repeated except that 50 g of propylene glycol was used instead of 50 g of tripropylene glycol.

Table 3

	Water- and oil repellency						Storage stabi- lity
	Initial		Durability				
			HL-3		DC-3		
	Water- repel- lency	Oil- repel- lency	Water- repel- lency	Water- repel- lency	Water- repel- lency	Water- repel- lency	
Ex. 1	5	6	4	4	4	3	○
Ex. 2	5	6	4	4	4	3	○
Ex. 3	5	7	4	5	4	4	○
Ex. 4	5	6	4	4	4	3	○
Ex. 5	5	7	4	5	4	4	○
Com. Ex. 1	5	6	4	4	4	3	×
Com. Ex. 2	5	6	4	4	4	3	△
Com. Ex. 3	5	6	4	4	4	3	×
Com. Ex. 4	5	6	4	4	4	3	×
Com. Ex. 5	5	6	4	4	4	3	×

Note) HL-3: After 3 times washing according to a JIS L-0217-103 method

DC-3: After 3 times dry cleaning according to a JIS L-1092-322 method

5 EFFECTS OF THE INVENTION

Trippropylene glycol used in the present invention is excellent in no harm. The aqueous dispersion according to the present invention is effective for decreasing the environmental pollution and has durable water- and oil-repellency and excellent storage stability.